Train Derailments

418. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of derailments out of the total train accidents during the last two years;

(b) what is the average number of derailments per month during 1995-96;

(c) what are the reasons for derailments; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reduce derailments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI): (a) Seventy seven per cent.

(b) On an average, there were 23 derailments per month during the first ten months of 1995-96.

(c) Main reasons are human and equipment failures, sabotage and incidental factors, etc.

(d) Steps taken to prevent derailments include:—

(i) Improvement in track structure by using heavier rails and concrete sleepers.

(ii) For improving maintenance and better asset reliability, fish-plated joints are being eliminated and running track is laid on long welded rail panels.

(iii) Accelerating track renewals and liquidation of ballast deficiencies in various sections.

(iv) Detection of hidden flaws in rails by use of ultrasonic flaw detectors.

(v) Upgradation and augmentation of infrastructure for Routine Overhaul (ROH) of rolling stock and standardisation of maintenance facilities for coaching and wagons.

(vi) Launching of frequent safety drives. Nearly 17,000 drivers with less than ten years' active driving service and 40,000 station staff have been subjected to special screening and those who have been found deficient have been given crash training.

(vii) Intensification of patrolling in sensitive and vulnerable sections.

Fake Educational Institutions

419. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fake educational institutions in various parts of the country and the nature of education imparted by these institutions;

(b) the percentage of rise of such institutions during 1995; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to deal with such institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION & DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of institutions styling themselves as universities is 20 but Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have informed that there are 36 self-styled universities. There are 20 universities common to both the lists. They award 'degrees' in violation of UGC Act, 1956 in general education i.e. B.A., B.Com., B.Ed., M.A. etc.

(b) No addition of fake universities has come to the notice of either UGC or AIU during 1995.

(c) The UGC has been requesting the State Governments to make enquiries regarding the existence/functioning of fake universities and take legal action

against such institutions which may be found to be functioning in the States in violation of the provisions of UGC Act, 1956. The Commission is also giving wide publicity in leading national dailies, in this regard.

The Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) has asked Director-General (I&R) to carry out investigations in respect of certain alleged fake universities under MRTPC Act, 1969. Association of Indian Universities (AIU) produces extensive literature on the recognised university courses/education through various Handbooks for the benefit of the students and others. AIU issues notification from time to time in 'Employment News' informing the students to ascertain the position on the standing of self-styled universities/institutions from Association of Indian Universities.

Government has already introduced an amendment Bill to UGC Act, 1956 in the Parliament on 2nd June, 1995. For contravening the provisions of Sections 22 and 23 of the UGC Act, the amendment Bill provides for imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months which may extend to three years and fine of not less than one lakh but which may extend up to rupees 10.00 lakhs. The proposed punitive provisions could also be applicable to any association or body of individuals, every member of such association or other body wilfully conniving in violating the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act.

इलेक्ट्रानिकी अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य

420. **श्री अजीत जोगी:** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष इलेक्ट्रानिकी अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यों पर अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ख) अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में वर्ष-वार क्या उपलब्धियां हुई हैं;

रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुआर्डो फेलेरियो): (क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग की इलेक्ट्रानिकी अनुसंधान एवं विकास से संबंधित योजनागत योजनाओं पर हुआ वर्ष-वार व्यय नीचे दिए अनुसार है:—

वर्ष	व्यय
	(करोड़ रुपए में)
1993-94	37.18
1994-95	63.59

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कुछ मुख्य उपलब्धियों के ब्यौरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

अनुसंधान एवं विकास के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियां

(1) वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान उन्नत अभिकलन विकास केन्द्र (सी-डैक) ने परम मशीन, जो एक उच्च कार्यनिष्पादन वाली समानान्तर संसाधन अभिकलन मशीन है, के कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए इसके दर्जे में वृद्धि की। वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान नई पीढ़ी के परम का एक प्रोटोटाइप तैयार करने का पहला लक्ष्य हासिल किया गया; और आगे कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(2) अनुसारक नामक मशीनी अनुवाद प्रणाली का विस्तार तीन भाषाओं तक करके उसमें सीमित शब्दावली की कन्नड़-हिन्दी, तेलुगु-हिन्दी तथा मलयालम-हिन्दी प्रणाली को शामिल किया गया है।

(3) गैर दूरसंचार अनुप्रयोगों के लिए तंतु प्रकाशिकी प्रणालियों एवं उत्पादों की एक रेंज का विकास कर लिया गया है।

(4) इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग की भावी विमान संचालन प्रणाली मिशन (फैन्स) के अन्तर्गत कुछ